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A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Best Interests of the Negroes of Indiana.

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APR 27 1907

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA SATURDAY, APRIL 27 1907

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April 28 In History.

1710—Thomas Betterton, famous actor, died.
1758—James Monroe, fifth president, born in Westmoreland county, Va.; died 1831.
1770—Captain James Cook, Str James Banks and others landed at any bay and named the country New South Wales.
1878—Great fire at Oshkosh, Wis. a square mile burned over; loss \$2,000,000.
1892—Thomas Jefferson Coolidge of Boston appointed minister to France.
1898—Sampson's ships bombarded Spanish forts at Matanzas, Cuba. Spanish steamer Guido, from Spain, with survivors of war for Spaniards in Cuba, captured by the United States monitor Terror.
1903—Rev. Dr. George Dana Boardman, noted Baptist minister and educator, died at Atlantic City, N. J.; born 1828.
1905—General Fitz-Hugh Lee, noted Confederate veteran, former United States consul at Havana, died in Washington; born 1835.

April 29 In History.

1441—King Edward IV. of England born; son of the Duke of York; died 1483.
1476—Michel Adriaenszoon de Ruyter or Ruyter (pronounced Rot-ter), famous Dutch admiral; died 1707. De Ruyter distinguished himself under the famous Van Tromp fleet against the English in 1653. In the service of Denmark he defeated the Swedes in 1659 and in 1671 commanded successfully the Dutch fleet against the combined naval forces of England and France. He was killed in a battle against Admiral Duquesne's French fleet.
1813—Alexander II. of Russia, son of Nicholas I.; born; crowned Sept. 7, 1856; assassinated March 13, 1881.
1827—Deborah Sampson, heroine of the American Revolution, died in Sharon, Mass.; born 1760.
1894—Francis B. Stockbridge, senator from Michigan, died in Chicago; born 1827.
Major Joseph K. Kilduff, well known veteran and author, died in Chicago; born 1830.
1903—Paul du Chailu, author and explorer, died at St. Petersburg; born 1858.
Melagherd, Armenia, destroyed by earthquake; 2,000 deaths.

April 30 In History.

1623—Francis Xavier de Laval, Montmorency, first Canadian Roman Catholic bishop, born in Laval, France; died 1708.
1822—John Count de Tilly, famous Imperialist soldier in the Thirty Years' war, died.
1789—George Washington inaugurated first president at New York.
1854—James Montgomery, British poet, died; born 1772.
1895—Gustav Freytag, the popular German novelist, author of "Soll und Haben" and other notable works, died at Wiesbaden; born 1816.
1903—The Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis dedicated by President Roosevelt. Anti-Semite riot at Kishineff.
1906—Religious liberty granted to certain denominations by Czar Nicholas II.
1906—Count Witte resigned the premiership of Russia.

May 1 In History.

1673—Joseph Addison born; died 1713.
1700—John Dryden, poet, died; born 1631.
1769—Arthur Wellesley, duke of Wellington, born in Dublin; died 1852.
1889—Samuel Peter Heintzelman, American Union general, died in Washington; born 1818.
1893—The World's fair (Columbian exposition) opened in Chicago.
1895—General John Newton, distinguished soldier of the Mexican and civil wars and the engineer of Hell Gate, died in New York city; born 1823.
1898—Commodore George Dewey, with the Asiatic fleet, defeated the Spaniards in Manila harbor, Philippine islands, a bill reviving the rank of admiral and elevating Dewey to that position became a law in March, 1899.
1900—Munkacsy, the celebrated Hungarian painter, died at Bonn, Germany; born 1844.
1904—Antonin Dvorak, noted Bohemian musical composer, well known in America, died in Prague; born 1841.

May 2 In History.

1749—Elias Boudinot, American soldier and statesman, born in Philadelphia; died 1821.
1764—Robert Hall, famous and eloquent Baptist pastor, born in Leicester-shire; died 1831.
1812—Last battle of Lutzen; Bonaparte defeated Russians and Prussians.
1857—Alfred de Vigny, French poet, died at Paris; born 1812.
1890—General Henri Francois Xavier Greely, soldier and statesman, died in Paris; born 1825.
1897—Trinity church, New York city, celebrated its two hundredth anniversary.
1904—Edgar Fawcett, well known American author, novelist, New York society life, died in London; born 1858.

May 3 In History.

1742—Manasseh Cutler, founder of the Massachusetts colony at Marietta, O., born in Killingly, Conn.; died 1822.
1814—"First restoration." Louis XVIII, brother of Louis XVI, made solemn entry into Paris.
1845—Thomas Hood, English poet, author of the "Song of the Shirt," died in London; born 1795.
1851—A fire lasting two days broke out in San Francisco; 2,600 buildings destroyed; loss of life.
1884—Cyrus McCormick, inventor of the reaper, died in Chicago; born 1809.
1902—Eruption of Mont Pelee, island of Martinique.
1904—Admiral Togo made a desperate but vain attempt to trap up the Russian fleet in Port Arthur.
1906—Michael Davitt, noted Irish patriot, died in Dublin; born 1846.

May 4 In History.

1783—John James Audubon, famous naturalist, born; died 1851.
1796—Horace Mann, educator and author, born at Franklin, Mass.; died 1859.
William Hickling Prescott, historian, born at Salem, Mass.; died 1859.
1796—The English took Seringapatam, India, by storm; Tipoo Sahib, sultan of Mysore, was killed.
1861—President Lincoln called for 42,000 volunteers for three years and informed foreign powers of his intention to maintain the Union by war.
1888—Irwin McDowell, general, died in San Francisco; born 1818.
1899—General Manning F. Force, Federal war veteran and colonial historian, died at Sandusky, O.; born 1824.
1902—Foster Palmer, noted multi-millionaire of Chicago, died; born 1830.
1906—W. F. Owen, noted American actor, died in New York city; born 1844.

NEW STATE WANTED.

Proposal to Use Parts of Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

NAME SUGGESTED IS LINCOLN.

Natural Contour of Country Was Ignored in Original Shape of These States—Some Citizens Must Travel 1,200 Miles to Reach Their Capital.

In the World Today W. F. Meier, a Spokane attorney, makes an interesting contribution to the literature on the subject of forming a new state out of portions of Washington, Idaho and Oregon. He says:

An agitation for the formation of a new state from territory already embraced by one or more of the United States is not of frequent occurrence. In the case of most of the states the territory included is so unified in resources, interests and conditions that the mere suggestion of the creation of a new state would be looked upon as coming from one ordinarily termed a "crank." Since the admission of states into the Union there is but one precedent for the creation of a new state in the manner suggested—namely, West Virginia. This one example came as a result of what is now Virginia casting its lot with the Confederacy, while what is now West Virginia preferred to remain loyal to the Union. Had it not been for that fact the probabilities are that there would never have been a division of a state, although there is somewhat of a diversity of conditions and interests between two sections of the country now represented by these two states.

There is, however, at the present time out in the northwest a movement that promises to assume respectable proportions looking toward the remodeling of the three states of Washington, Idaho and Oregon in such a manner as to create a new and fourth state out of what is now ordinarily termed in that section of the country "the inland empire." There are at the bottom of this agitation facts and conditions that seem to warrant such a movement.

Considering the three states, it is easy to see that in fixing their boundaries the contour of the country was not considered, neither the climatic nor the industrial conditions. In the case of the last two elements no doubt their bearing was not so apparent as it now is, but it seems strange that the physical and more natural lines of division were so totally ignored.

Looking at the case of Washington it is today, what do we find? In the first place, the state is divided into two not quite equal parts by the Cascade mountain range, which range intercepts the moisture from the Pacific ocean, causing a much greater rainfall over the western portion than is found in the eastern part of the state. The western section is interested in two great industries, lumbering and shipbuilding. The development and pursuit of these lines have resulted in the building of two promising cities, Seattle and Tacoma, having a population of approximately 200,000 and 75,000 respectively. On the other hand, eastern Washington, while interested to a certain extent in lumbering, has no shipping industry, but is decidedly interested in agriculture. The development of its industrial lines, together with certain interests of northern Idaho, has built up a central distributing point, Spokane, having a population of some 85,000. The one section is interested in the improvement of harbors and shipping facilities, while the other is interested in the building and improvement of roads and securing for itself the means of transporting its products either toward the coast to be handled by ocean commerce or toward the east to be distributed by the various railroad systems.

Another fact impresses itself upon the investigator, and that is the location of the state capital at Olympia, in the extreme western part of the state. In order to transact any business at the capital a citizen of eastern Washington must take at least three days, and he is indeed fortunate if he is able to reach home within that time.

The state of Idaho presents a hardly less striking example than does Washington. The southern portion is largely a sagebrush country, heretofore extensively used in grazing, but being now rapidly transformed into an agricultural district by reason of irrigation projects. The northern section, on the other hand, is engaged in some lumbering, but more particularly in mining. The legislation needed for the development and exploitation of one section cannot be suited for the other, and consequently a great deal of the legislation secured comes as a result of "trades" and compromises. The capital of the state is by far more difficult of access for northern Idaho than is Washington's capital for eastern Washington. To reach Boise a citizen of the extreme northern part must travel over 1,200 miles and through two states, Washington and Oregon.

In regard to Oregon, conditions in the western part of the state resemble to a very large extent, the conditions of western Washington, while the eastern and especially the northeastern part is similar in soil and products to southeastern Washington and southern Idaho. The feeling of the people of the eastern portion as to the treatment accorded them by the dominant section was expressed by one of the former as follows: "What the west doesn't want she dumps off on to us." There does not appear, however, such an extreme of diversity and antagonism in the case of Oregon as in the other two cases.

But grant that the new state would

be admitted, what would be its probable boundaries? Two suggestions as to these have been made, both suggestions coinciding in that the northern boundary would be British Columbia and the eastern the Bitter Root mountains. As to the other two sides, one plan would project northward the eastern boundary of California, making that line the eastern boundary of Oregon and Washington and the western boundary of Idaho and the new state. The plan also provides for the projection of the northern boundary of Wyoming from a point where it would cross the Bitter Root mountains, if the line were extended, to the line projected northward from the eastern boundary of California.

The other plan proposes the Cascade mountains as the western boundary of the new state and the Columbia river, the Blue mountains, thence a line drawn eastward until it strikes the Bitter Root mountains as the southern boundary. The advantage claimed for the latter is that it would leave the present county line divisions in Washington and likewise in Oregon and Idaho to a large extent besides following the natural division lines.

Naturally enough there has been some speculation as to what such a new state should be called. So far there seem to have been three possible names suggested—Lincoln, Jefferson and Whitman, with a preponderance in favor of the first.

COULDN'T CALL A CAB.

"Fall Down" of Wireless Telegraph in a Puget Sound Mist.

Because he couldn't call a cab by wireless telegraph when he was thirty miles out in Puget sound Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Reynolds has banished the system from the revenue cutter service on the Pacific coast, says the New York World.

All the revenue cutters operating around Puget sound were equipped with wireless apparatus by a Seattle concern, which was allowed \$200 a month for the service. Mr. Reynolds made a trip of inspection last winter, and out on Puget sound the captain of the revenue boat was showing him the beauties of the wireless system.

"When a suspicious boat starts out, we are immediately notified by wireless, no matter where we are," the captain said.

"That's great," Mr. Reynolds agreed. The wireless operator was called on to do stunts, and he picked up messages which were floating about in the air. "What's the price of salmon?" was one. "Come home quick" was another. But Reynolds was in the order from some speculative point.

When the cutter started back for Seattle, rain began to fall in sheets, and Reynolds suggested that the wireless operator call him a cab.

"Tell him to order a cab for the assistant secretary of the treasury, to be at the wharf when we land," Mr. Reynolds directed.

The wireless man clicked and clicked and thought he got the order in, but when Mr. Reynolds landed there was no cab.

Mr. Reynolds signed the order discontinuing the service a few days ago. A new story about Mark Twain is proffered to the readers of Harper's Weekly. Mark was telling stories, strangely enough, and some young gentleman—Perkins, let us call him—after the manner of the very young, was trying to cap them, but he always began with that mock modest preface, "You must have heard this before, Mr. Clemens," repeating the phrase at intervals through his so called story. Finally Mark is said to have said this: "Perkins, that's no way to tell a story. One night I was at supper with Henry Irving, and he had the same old trick that you have, Perkins—'You must have heard this before'—or 'You certainly have heard this.' He began a story this way, and I said politely, 'No, Irving, I haven't, though I didn't know, of course, what his story was about. After he had used this miserable phrase three times I said to him: 'Irving, I was born and raised in Missouri, where truth is at a discount and courtesy is above par. When a friend begins a story as you do with 'You must have heard this story,' courtesy prevails, and we say no, no matter what the truth may be. And a second time we say no. But when it comes, like now, to the third time, then truth asserts itself. Yes, Irving, I've heard your old chestnut many, many times. I invented it.'"

Will Explore Bering Strait.

The Russian ministry of marine is engaged in drawing up a project for fitting out an expedition which is to go out for the purpose of exploring the approaches to the Bering strait between Siberia and Alaska. Lieutenant Colonel Sergeyoff has been appointed leader of this expedition, which is to set out next July on two vessels of especially strong build for sailing in the arctic ocean. One of the most difficult questions that has to be settled is that of being able to carry a sufficiently large supply of coal. The expedition will take out transportable houses of special make for use in wintering on the coast of the arctic ocean.

First Lemon Club.

Crate No. 1, Illustrous Order of the Lemons, has been organized in Milwaukee. The officers of the crate are as follows: Grand lemon, grand lemon, grand lemon peel and grand lemon squeeze. The members are all well known young girls in Milwaukee society circles. The following is the initiation code, which each candidate must sing before being made a member: I'm a lemon, I'm a lemon, I'm a lemon all right, I've been squeezed, I've been squeezed, I've been squeezed tight.

A YANKEE INVASION.

What Europe Thinks of Thomas F. Ryan's African Concessions.

CAPITALISTS GLAD OF MOVE.

Investors in Foreign Lands Claim It is One of the Most Important in Many Years—Regarded as Evidence of Our Increasing International Influence.

A prominent banker and capitalist of Paris, one of the group interested in the exploitation of the French African colonies, stated to the New York Sun that the entrance of Thomas F. Ryan and his associates into the field of African development was regarded as one of the most important movements in many years.

"Although there is some of the usual talk about the 'Yankee invasion,'" he said, "there are some solid reasons why European investors in foreign countries are glad of this movement. For one thing, we regard it as evidence of confidence in the commercial and financial stability of our colonies. Then, too, it affords us the opportunity to demonstrate to the Americans the need of reliable and responsible government in the undeveloped parts of the world where European or American capital may be invested."

"For example, when Americans have substantial investments in any of our African colonies they can better appreciate our desire for responsible and conservative government in South Africa, where some of us have very large interests. We know that the Americans have no political intentions in Africa, so that their commercial interests in that continent will stand related to the European powers exactly as our commercial interests across the Atlantic are related to American powers."

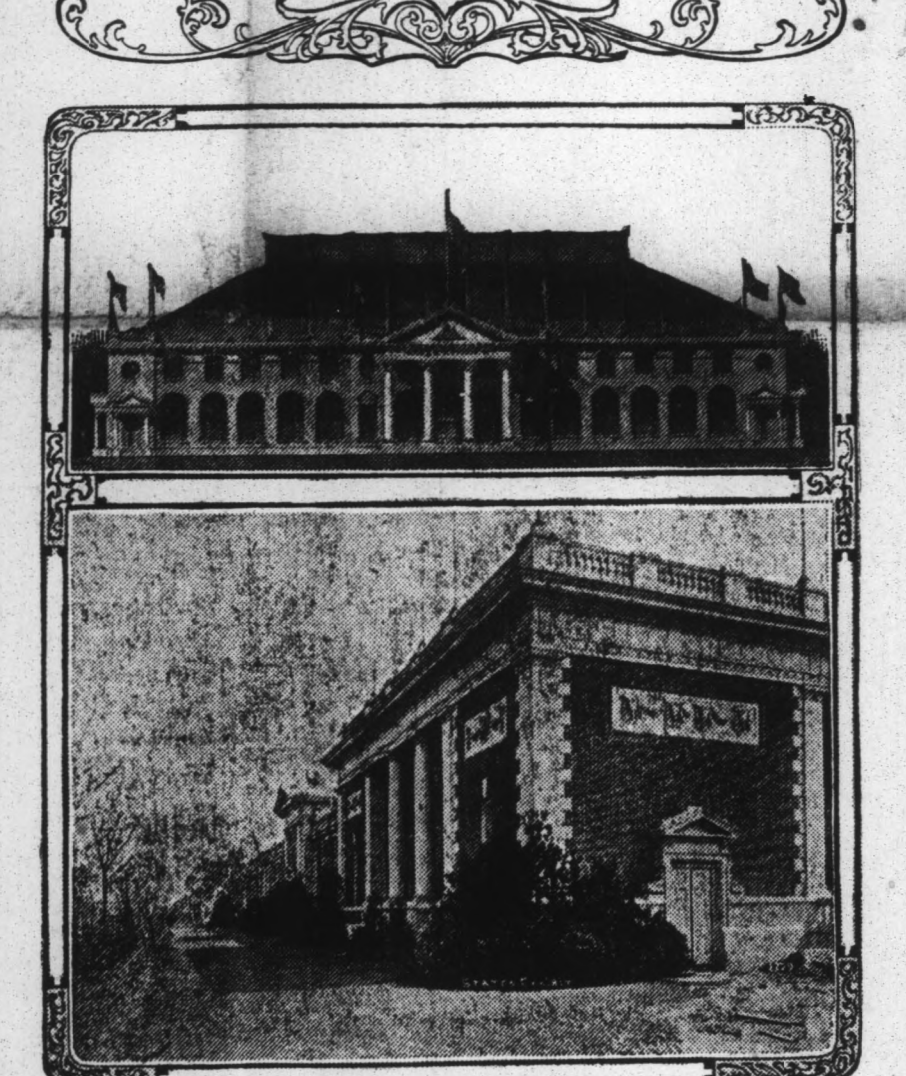
Belgians, besides others to follow soon. The geological and mineralogical survey under S. H. Ball, late of the United States geological survey, has secured as expeditionary chief R. Dorsey Mohan, formerly of the United States navy and for several years an officer in the Congo government. The latter expedition will be occupied at first in general reconnaissance work to prepare for actual exploitation later.

Too Much Oil. The city of Hilo is burned. No wonder, says the New York Tribune; there was so much oil in its makeup.

Stead, the Peace Delegate.

By gum! Ain't Stead going some? Scolding and slapping. And nagging and scragging. And roughing. And bluffing. And fussing. And cussing. And writing. And fighting. And blowing. And crowing. And spotting. And swatting. And hacking. And whacking. And moralizing. And criticizing. And cutting in. And butting in. And olive branching. And availing. And soothing. And smoothing. And shoving. And balking. And thinking and talking. And talking and talking. And talking and talking. Oh, say! Ain't he the peaceful way? Ain't he the saint? Ain't he the dove. Of peace and love? My word! Ain't he the bird? Ain't he the Briton. That's never quitting. Ain't he the cheese. In a peace-as-you-please? Hasn't he got a lease. On the rough house of peace? Ain't he the red paint? Well! Well! Ain't he—By gum! He is going some, Ain't he?

—W. J. Lampton in New York World.



NEGRO AND STATES' EXHIBIT BUILDINGS AT THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

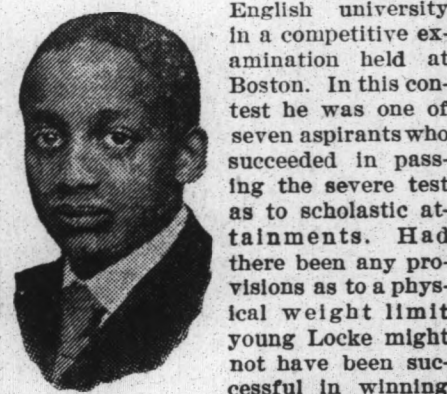
The States' Exhibit building at the Jamestown exposition is so arranged that the visitor may study the products of any state represented without fatiguing search. The individual state buildings are reserved for social purposes. The Negro Exposition building gives the world a comprehensive exhibition of negro industries and aspirations.

ers; hence we feel that the Ryan movement toward Africa gives us somewhat of a guarantee of a substantial nature for fair play all around."

An English capitalist interested in Africa when told the views of the Paris financier practically agreed with him. "We have found Americans very useful to us in South Africa," he said, "especially such men as John Hays Hammond and Gardner Williams. The Americans have a vast territorial expanse for studying economic geological questions not possessed by any European power at home, and so they are especially competent to help discover the resources of Africa. It is likely that American investments in the Congo will lead to conservatism of government and improvement in many ways. Some Englishmen have professed to see in this movement only a clever ruse of King Leopold to checkmate possible British hostility, but it is absurd to suppose that the American government will allow itself to become entangled in African affairs because of the interests of a few capitalists. As a matter of fact, there is much British capital interested in the richest mineral portion of the Congo, and our interests will probably be identical with those of the Americans as far as our relations to the Congo government are concerned."

RHODES SCHOLARSHIP

Alain Leroy Locke, the first negro to win a Rhodes scholarship at Oxford, is a Philadelphia boy. He is at present a Harvard senior and won the honor that entitles him to study at the great English university.



In a competitive examination held at Boston. In this contest he was one of seven aspirants who succeeded in passing the severe test as to scholastic attainments. Had there been any provisions as to physical weight limit young Locke might not have been successful in winning the scholarship, for he is in the featherweight class. Neither race nor color bars a candidate from trying for the Rhodes scholarships. Mr. Locke is twenty-one years of age and the son of Pliny I. Locke, who practiced law in Philadelphia. His mother is a teacher in Mount Vernon, N. J.

Prejudice Reaches France

PARIS, April 20.—Because of his color, Major Taylor the champion bicyclist, was today barred from a hotel upon objections of some American tourists, who threatened to leave if Taylor was allowed to stay. This is the first time that the American color line has been drawn in the French capital. Taylor will buy a home there

RACE PATRONAGE

Negro Business Men Must Receive Support

National Organizer Tells of Conditions in General.

NEW YORK.—The Negroes who have doubts of the ability of the Negro physician to prescribe for them, and who have been in the habit of employing white physicians, should at once pray a change of heart and get in touch when one is needed with a Negro physician. Apply this rule to dentists, lawyers and pharmacists. They have ability, and when one fails to satisfy your requirements go to another. Have race pride and help build up these professional men, who have spent large sums of money to obtain the knowledge necessary to fit themselves for your service. The larger number of them deserve your support.

You are not drawing the color line by doing this; you are through such support encouraging others to go into the professions and opening up opportunities for them. The 80,000 Negroes in New York City should have all kinds of enterprises to which they should give their support. A large amount of money is on deposit in the various banks which could be readily turned into business if the owners of this money could be assured of a paying per cent of the people, but as a race we are prone, through lack of confidence, to give our support to enterprises owned by white people of our own, so that colored men and women with money hesitate to enter into business. Every other race thinks of and supports its own first building them up, thus making possible the employment of their own. The colored people give little thought to this, but continue to assist in building up and strengthening the enterprises owned by white people, weakening their own and creating the impression they are lacking in the fundamentals of development.

We spend in New York City each year \$333,000 in shoes, \$350,000 in hats \$100,000 in underwear, \$500,000 in top clothing, \$300,000 in food, \$500,000 in rents. Of course this is approximated but it will give an idea of the vast spent, and not 15 per cent. goes to our credit.

In all of the cities of the North this same condition obtains, and in the South it also used to be the rule, but conditions there are gradually cementing the people together.

The National Negro Business league is working earnestly to change this condition by creating a sentiment favorable to Negro support, persuading Negroes that it is their bound duty to begin to build up their own race, to develop business opportunities and to give them support. The Anglo Saxons are preaching the same doctrine. They recognize that a dependent race is a burden, and that a productive race is a mighty help. No enmity is made by building your up, or making possible the enjoyment of those who are each year coming out of the schools and colleges. More confidence in each other is what is needed; more huskies, few revolvers; a more practical religion recognizing that every body begins at home, that self preservation is the first law of nature, that bank accounts, banks, property holdings, business enterprises of all kinds, beginning small, made strong through unremitting support, are the essentials in making a people strong and respected.

Character is religion, and money wisely used helps, although it is said to be the root of evil. Get as much of the root as it is possible to get; you can do a mighty lot of good with it. It will materially assist you in educating your children, making comfortable and happy homes, build churches and school houses, create a healthy public sentiment in your favor and pay your funeral expenses when you die.

FRED MOORE,
National Organizer.

Will Test Molasses

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 22.—Announcement was made tonight that nine negro inmates of the Parish Jail will be used by the State Board of Health in a five-weeks test to learn whether sugar molasses, as it is manufactured in Louisiana for many years is injurious to human health. Sulphuric acid is used in the Louisiana process, and the use of this chemical was recently stepped under an interpretation of the pure food law. The experiments in feeding the negroes plenty of molasses and making blood tests President Irion of the State board said that no possible harm could come to the negroes. He said that although the Washington authorities are not participating in the experiment Dr. B. W. Riley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, is watching with interest.

Florida Disfranchises.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 17.—The Senate, by a vote of 23 to 5, has adopted a joint resolution to declare fourteenth and fifteenth amendments void and to disfranchise the Negro in Florida. The resolution was introduced by Senator John S. Beard of Pensacola, who spoke at length upon the subject.

Senator Beard declared that he believed the Supreme Court of the United States would uphold the action of this state in disfranchising the Negro.

FLAYS TILLMAN

Bishop Turner Challenges the South Carolina Monstrosity

At the second mass meeting, held at the People's Tabernacle, on Yonge street, under the auspices of the Vigilant Reform Band, to bring about a better understanding between the races, to build a reform building and tabernacle and to establish a fund for the blind and old people of the Negro race, who are a nuisance on the streets, the principal address was made by Bishop Turner, of the African Methodist Episcopal church many of the other speakers on the program being unable to attend for various reasons. Bishop Turner's speech proved somewhat of a surprise. He made a bitter attack upon the courts and legislature declaring that the Negroes were discriminated against. He paid his respects to the nation, the supreme court, congress, the president and Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, ending with words of praise for ex Governor Northen.

"There has been enough innocent Negro blood spilt," he shouted, "to drown congress, the supreme court and the president."

In referring to senator Tillman, he boldly asserted that he had more educational and refining qualifications than the great South Carolina, who represents his state in the senate of the nation, and calmly offered to match himself with the senator before any jury of twelve men south or north, and submit to hanging if he failed to gain the verdict of superiority. "Why Governor Northen is as far above Tillman as Jupiter to a Lucifer and watch the sun to the glow worm and the rainbow to the ring-worm," said he.

Atlanta Constitution.

PLAYING POLITICS

Chicago Negro Takes Unique Stand in Recent Election

CHICAGO, Ill., April 10.—John R. Winston a negro railway porter, is the hero of a novel political misadventure which gave Mayor Dunne considerable amusement today and ended the vaudeville "gloom" on the city hall.

Winston was discharged by the Illinois Central Railway for absenting himself from duty on election day and the next day thereafter. He then wrote a letter to Mayor Dunne, declaring he had worked hard for the democratic ticket and had been let out on that account.

The mayor at once wrote to the company suggesting that Winston's support of the democratic ticket hardly was sufficient cause for discharge, and asking for his reinstatement.

"This morning I received a letter from John G. Drennan attorney for the Illinois Central Railway Company said the mayor, 'acknowledging my efforts in Winston's behalf. Drennan's letter read, in part, as follows: 'You will however be interested to know that Mr. Winston has also written a letter to Gov. Deneen assuring the latter that he had worked hard for the republican ticket and had been let out on that account. I enclose Gov. Deneen's heart felt plea that this company reconsider its heartless decision and reinstate him. It is evident the letters received from you and the governor that Mr. Winston has been untiring in his efforts for both parties and we begin to appreciate the state of exhaustion in which he must have been on the day after the election. Moreover, we can hardly refuse seriously to consider a request from two such distinguished gentlemen as you and the governor. I believe that the company will do what it can for you both.'"

"I am afraid said the mayor with a hearty laugh, 'that Mr. Winston's ingenuity is not matched by his discretion, but he seems to have come out all right.'"

Negro Soldier Honored

AMSTERDAM, April 22.—The Netherlands government has conferred an unusual distinction on a colored private named Pongo, of the colonial army for conspicuous bravery in the field. Pongo was made a knight of the military order of William, which is equivalent to the British Victoria Cross.

The motto of this coveted order, which is held by only thirteen members of the Indian army, mostly officers of high rank, is: "For valor, ability and faithfulness."

Years ago the Dutch authorities found it advisable to create a special order for colored soldiers. The red tape view was that a Negro might be valorous and faithful, but he could not officially claim military ability, so the colonial medal for natives bears only the words "for valor and faithfulness."

Pongo is the first native to achieve distinction of the full order.

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OUR CORRESPONDENTS,

News, Incident, Social and Personal Activities

MT. VERNON

One of the saddest and largest funeral that has been held in this city for years was that of Mrs. Edna Cooper, who died Friday April 12, and was buried Sunday the 14th from A. M. E. church. She had been a member of that church for 40 years. She was the mother of two children. Rev. White officiated. Mrs. Ann Offutt died last Thursday afternoon after a long illness. She leaves six children and a husband. She was a member of Bethel A. M. E. church. Rev. White conducted the services. Grandma Offutt and Beatrice White are critically ill. Samuel Baker left Tuesday night for Kansas City Mo., on an extended visit. Mrs. Lula Sanders and daughter, Ruth, who has been here for several months returned to their home at Shawneetown, Ill. Thursday Sewing Circle was entertained Thursday by Mrs. Minnie Perchman. Frank Suggs, who had been sick at the home of his brother, died Wednesday of last week and was buried the following Friday from Free Will Baptist church. The musical and historical program rendered at Sunday night was excellent. The papers read by Miss Bishop and Mrs. Hill of Indpls deserve special mention for their excellency. Miss Mammie is and Mrs. Lucy McGill spent Friday and Saturday at Brewer Hills attending the exercises of the school. The W. C. club was entertained at dinner Sunday by Mrs. Grace Wesley. Rev. Daniels held services at Brewer Hills Sunday. The A. M. E. choir has purchased new anthems.

NOBLESVILLE NOTES.

Rev. Crosby of Brazil, the future preacher of the A. M. E. church will preach Sunday. Rev. Lewis preached Sunday morning. Mrs. T. W. Hammons was in Westfield last week visiting her mother. Mrs. Minnie Armstrong was in Kokomo Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. D. Perkins of South Bend are visiting Mrs. Howard the latter's mother. Mark Hammons was in Indpls Sunday on business. Elmer Sweet of Westfield and Miss Anna Knight of Shebadian were married here in this city Wednesday. They will make their future home in Westfield. Mrs. Deleana Hammons, who celebrated her 83rd birthday April 14 is very ill. Miss Aetha Harris was in Indpls Sunday evening.

MARTINSVILLE

Mrs. Rudolph and children visited her parents Mooresville last week. Orestes Hood was in Paragon Sunday. J. Simmons visited friends in Cenerton Sunday. Mrs. Jessie Wocrockliff near this city is ill. Mrs. Titus Mitchell and children visited in Cenerton Sunday.

PLAINFIELD

Rev. and Mrs. are the proud parent of a baby girl. Elder Davis is improving. Miss Lucy Minor has left for Lebanon. Roy Sivan visited his parents here Sunday. Mrs. B. rha Pinkston and family have moved to Kentucky. Miss Lavertie Siler has gone to Anderson for an indefinite stay. Fred Clark of Indpls is spending a few days at home. Mrs. M. A. Clark was in Indpls Sunday evening. Mrs. Wm. Crutchfield was shopping Indpls Tuesday. The infant of Mr. and Mrs. Clemens was buried last week. Sherman Pinkston was in Louisville, Ky., Sunday visiting his parents.

Clinton

Mrs. Anna Bishop died Monday evening. She leaves a husband, mother, sisters, brothers, and a host of friends to mourn her loss. Rev. Mrs. Cassie Edwards from Lost Creek preached at the Arnett A. M. E. church. Mrs. Tiller entertained a number of friends from Lost Creek Sunday.

ANDERSON ITEMS.

Mrs. Wright Carthage was visiting Mrs. Addie Wadkins Sunday. The annual session of the Federation of Women's Clubs was opened at the 2nd Baptist church Wednesday. There were about a hundred delegates present. Mrs. Ella Harrold of Muncie, the State president, presided. Services at the Second M. E. church, 10:45 a. m., and 7:45 p. m. Sunday; S. S. 9:30 a. m. Tomorrow is rally day for the trustee board. Rev. T. T. Carpenter of Rushville will preach. The annual sermon of the Odd Fellows will be preached at the Second M. E. church Sunday May 5 at 2:30 p. m. Rev. I. F. White will officiate. May 11 and 12 first quarterly meeting of the year. Rev. D. E. Skelton, P. E., will be present. The Aid met with Mrs. Essie Means last Thursday. The annual sermon of the Sisters of Charity was largely attended Sunday. Miss L. Scott of Indpls is visiting friends here. Mrs. Mary Terry of Indianapolis is visiting her mother Mrs. Addie Wadkins. Mesdames Cora B. Jackson, Sophia Butler, and Ad Smith were in this city this week.

LAFAYETTE

Mesdames Flossie Bass and Nannie Nelson continue ill. Mrs. G. McDonald is the recipient of a new upright piano. Rev. D. Bloodworth is recovering from a serious illness. Mrs. Mary O. Wilson has returned to her home in Ft. Wayne. She was the guest of Mrs. Ida Ida C. Bgg. F. O. Evans at the capital on business this week. Mr. Parker and wife have opened a dancing and ice cream parlor at their home on East Salem street. The Baptist church has been repaired. Chas. Biggs has repaired his residence.

ST. LOUIS

The stewards and stewardesses made a grand success in their rally last Sunday Mrs. Mitchell \$12.65 Mr. Watts \$10.50, Miss Craig \$3.00 Mrs. Emma Potts and others assisted.

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MARION.

Wednesday night a delegate was elected to attend the electoral college which convenes at Franklin May 16 at which the lay delegates will be elected to attend the General Conference at Norfolk, Va., 19 S. D. Artis was elected delegate with J. W. Burden a close second, was elected alternate but upon his designation W. H. Patterson was elected. Invitations are out announcing the celebration of the tenth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Blakey at their home 126 W. 20th street Monday night April 29 from 8-11 p. m. The Eurydice club held a very interesting meeting at the residence of Mrs. Henry Guilford Wednesday afternoon. Mesdames Sarah Chavis, Viola Curtis and Elizabeth Bassett. Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Pettiford and little daughter, Lyla, have returned from Noblesville where he officiated at the funeral of Mrs. Anna Williams last week. M. W. Dudley atorney at law has opened an office at 5 S. Adams street. Dr. W. T. Thomas will also have his office in the same building. Quarterly meeting at Allen Temple tomorrow. Rev. C. Hunter, P. E., will officiate. Blood poisoning is threatening the injured hand of Wm. Julius. L. H. Harris, formerly of Indpls has accepted a position in the Hull barber shop. Leslie Smith was called here to bedside of his grandfather. Manda Smith club elected Mesdames Cora Smith, Drusella Smith with Mesdames Mary Fletcher Anna P. Julius.

Westfield Notes

Mrs. Thomas Hammons of Noblesville spent a few days here last week the guest of mother and sister. Ferd Carter was in Elwood. Tipton and Goldsmith on business last week. Messrs. C. Sweet and Harry Carter were in Noblesville Sunday. Elmer Sweet of this city and Miss Anna Knight of near Sheridan were married last week.

IRVINGTON IND.

Mrs. Susie Higbaugh left for Kentucky last week. George Young of Cleveland, Ohio, the guest of his mother, Mrs. Daniel Lee, returned home Tuesday. Edw. Compton was called home from Cincinnati to deathbed of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Maggie Armstrong who died Thursday after an illness of nine months. Miss Alinda Stewart has returned from Carthage. Mesdames Davis and King have returned to Franklin. O. The Blue Ribbon club of Bethel church are requested to meet at residence of its captain Mrs. W. R. Boyd 5332 Burgess avenue, Friday evening May 3.

Rushville

Martin Daniels and family have moved to Cedersville, O. The G. U. O. of O. F. and H. of E. R. will hold their thanksgiving sermon in May. Rev. Carrold of Shelbyville will preach the sermon. Mrs. N. Fletcher entertained

a number friends at a six o'clock dinner in honor of her husband's birthday. Miss Lula Scott is on the sick list. John Williams was here Monday.

FRANKLIN, KY.

Rev. H. Brewer, pastor of Taylor's Chapel A. M. E. church has returned to his work. The rally at Taylor's Chapel April 14 was a grand success. Mesdames Letta Wright, Synthia Douglas, and America Crawford who were chosen captains of the clubs realized \$250.00 for the rally. Rev. Brewer is doing a remarkable work. Bishop Shaffer promises to be present at the rally in June. Rev. Allen of Alpha Baptist church has returned from Russellville, Ky. Rev. Mack of the Elevated Baptist church is conducting revival in Bowling Green, Ky. The rally at 2nd Baptist church on the first Sunday in April was a success with \$130.00 raised. Rev. A. Settles of Woodburn and Rev. M. Moore and choir of Bowling Green Ky. were present at the A. M. E. church rally day. Mrs. Lillie Grainger is teaching at Middle-town Ky. Rev. Allen will preach a sermon to the Queen Elizabeth lodge tomorrow. Rev. Fannie White is better. Rev. Mrs. A. Smith after holding a series of meeting at Taylor's Chapel left for Bowling Green Monday.

CEMENTVILLE, IND.

The entertainment at the church was a success. Marshal Spurrier is home for a short stay after an absence of two years. Katie Keilar entertained last week. Mrs. Fannie O. Jones entertained Sunday. Alex. McGlasson was the guest of Mrs. Hannah Drain and mother Sunday. First Quarterly conference last Wednesday night. Rev. Skelton, P. E., was present. Alex. Farris was the guest of friends here Sunday. Mrs. Lucy Harlowe and son of Louisville were the guests of Mrs. Neal Stone and Mrs. Fannie O. Jones Monday.

Portland

The Ladies Sewing Society of the Bethel church are arranging for a May fair 28 and 29 of May. Quarterly meeting at Bethel Sunday was very interesting. Rev. C. Hunter preached. Mr. and Mrs. M. White entertained at dinner. Revs. Hunter and Coleman and family Monday. Mr. and Mrs. A. Carter entertained Rev. Hunter and Coleman at supper Monday. Allen lodge K. of P. will celebrate its anniversary April 28.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson IV.—Second Quarter, For April 28, 1907.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. xxxix, 20, to xl, 15—Memory Verses, 21, 22. Golden Text, Rev. ii, 10—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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It will help us to ever keep in mind that from Gen. iii to Rev. xx the conflict is on between God and the devil for man and his inheritance, the earth. "The righteous Lord loveth righteousness" (Ps. xl, 7), but this the devil hates. His work is sin and uncleanness and lust and murder, and he is always after the people of God to take them in his net. Too often he captures them, and the name of the Lord is dishonored, but when the righteous are overcomers God is glorified. In chapters xxxviii and xxxix we have an example of each, and in the former it is the tribe from which our Lord came that we see involved in the sin, for "our Lord sprang out of Judah" (Heb. vii, 14), and yet both Judah and Tamar are mentioned in the ancestry in Matt. i, 3. When we have clearer light it will be one of the surprises to see how fully the Holy One of God identified Himself with sinners that He might save them by the sacrifice of Himself. Reuben, the firstborn of Israel, forfeited the birthright, and though Judah prevailed above his brethren and of him came the chief ruler (or prince), the birthright was Joseph's (1 Chron. v, 1, 2).

We turn to the attractive story of Joseph and see him first as a slave in Egypt in the house of Potiphar, an officer of Pharaoh, and we read, "The Lord was with him, and he was a prosperous man" (xxxix, 2, 3). What a different thing prosperity is in the sight of God and of man! Oh, that we might see things as God sees them and glorify Him! Notice how Potiphar so trusted him that he unreservedly put "all that he had" into Joseph's hands, and this fact is stated five times in verses 4 to 8, with the comment that from the time Potiphar did this the blessing of the Lord was upon his house and all that he had.

There is nothing that can compare with the blessing of the Lord, which maketh rich and to which our toll addeth nothing (Prov. x, 22, R. V., margin), and perhaps there is nothing which the devil hates more, for see now his anger at Joseph, through whom all this blessing came. If he cannot lead him into sin and thus break his fellowship with God, he will persecute him for righteousness' sake, and this he does and lands him in prison branded as a vile man. From being Potiphar's chief steward to a prison—what a seeming downfall! But read verses 21-23—"The Lord was with Joseph, * * * and that which he did the Lord made it to prosper." Prosperous as a slave and also as a man wrongfully imprisoned!

In verse 22 we read that whatever was done in the prison he was the doer of it, and, being faithful to God there, the same thing was afterward true of him in all Egypt (xli, 55). Happy are we if our lives are so yielded to Him that whatever is done in or through us He is the doer of it. Let us yield fully to Him, as those who are alive from the dead (Rom. vi, 13), and He will not fail to work in us both to will and to do all His good pleasure (Phil. ii, 13). I Thess. i, 11, 12; Heb. xlii, 21. When we yield and trust Him to work, we must believe that He is working, no matter how things seem and even though everything seems to be against us. Years are passing with Joseph, and it is not unlikely that the taunt of his brethren often came to him from the great adversary.

Now, mark the steps in the working out of God's plan and His using and overruling the most ordinary events and His making the sin and wrath and even unkindness of man to work out His purposes. The officer of the chief butler and the chief baker of the king of Egypt cause them to be sent to prison, and they are given in charge of Joseph as their keeper. On the same night each of them dreams a dream which makes him sad, and Joseph, noticing their sadness, inquires the cause, and on being told that it was because no one could interpret the dream he said: "Do not interpret the dream to God? Tell me your dreams" (verse 8). This they did. The chief butler telling his first and receiving from Joseph a favorable interpretation, the chief baker is encouraged to tell his also. When Joseph saw the evil in store for the baker, he told him faithfully the interpretation. Any one who walks with the God of Truth cannot but speak the truth under all circumstances without respect of persons.

The closing verses of our lesson contain a pitiful plea from Joseph to the chief butler showing how keenly he felt the situation, though bravely making the best of it and seeking to glorify God in it. It seems almost incredible that for two full years this man gave Joseph no thought (xli, 23; xli, 1, 14, 15, and say honestly before God if you are in no way forgetful of Him or of the suffering ones for whom Jesus died and to whom He expects us to tell the good tidings. To be forgotten by those to whom we have been kind is indeed grievous, but what shall be said of those who know the kindness of God and refuse to make it known to others?

Loge Directory

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Pythagoras Lodge No. 12, Evansville.
Wilson Lodge No. 12, Marion.
Waterford Lodge No. 13, Indianapolis.
St. Mary Lodge No. 14, Ft. Wayne.
Prince Hall Lodge No. 16, Terre Haute.
Walden Lodge No. 17, Mt. Vernon.
Trinity Lodge No. 18, Indianapolis.
Britton Lodge No. 20, Seymour.
Widow's Son Lodge No. 22, Muncie.
Floyd Lodge No. 23, Lafayette.
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Nickerson Jordan Lodge No. 29, Wabash.
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Queen Esther No. 35, Richmond.
Silver Star No. 34, Evansville.
Union No. 32, New Albany.
Star of Indiana No. 6, New Albany.
St. Mary's No. 7, Jeffersonville.
Golden No. 5, New Albany.
Rebecca No. 50, Tell City.
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St. Theresa, Indianapolis.
Rising Sun, Indianapolis.

Juveniles.
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Star City No. 12, Lafayette.
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Moses Dickson No. 2, Indianapolis.
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